FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1839. [NO. 1147.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Molasses.

30 HHDS. prime bright Retailing MOLASSES, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by E. W. WILLKINGS.
May 21, 1839. 46-4*w*

BONNETS.

WE have just received a *few*, and expect by the next arrivals to receive an additional supply of Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, of various descriptions, which we offer at a small advance.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1839. 46-3w

New Work on Carpentry.

BENJAMIN'S BUILDER'S NEW GUIDE, just published, and received for sale by E. J. HALE.
May 21, 1839.

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.
AMOS KIMBALL.
May 18, 1839. 46-tf

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.
McGARY & McTAGGART.
Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46*f*

☞ The Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Asheborough Citizen, Lincoln Transcript, Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Star will insert the above six months and forward their accounts to this Office.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

WILMINGTON, May 17th, 1839.

PURSUANT to an order of the Stockholders, books of subscription for the unsubscribed balance of the capital Stock of this institution, (being 1179 shares,) will be opened at the following places on the 19th day of June next, and kept open for ten days, viz.

Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern Edenton, Hillsborough, Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Halifax, Tarborough, Lincolnton, Morganton, Washington, Wadesborough, Wilkesborough, Jonesborough, Rutherfordton, and Oxford.
J. D. JONES, President.
May, 19th, 1839. 46-3w.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
[IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose to sale, on Monday the 1st day of July next, (it being the first Monday of the month,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Lots and Tracts of Land, to-wit:—

17¼ acres of Land on Harrington Hill, adjoining Beatty, McPherson and others, on a credit of twelve months.

Two Lots of Land in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South side of Grove street, near the Jail, on a credit of six months.

Two Lots in Campbellton, No. 79, 97, and a part of the adjoining Lot, on a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required in every case.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Clerk & Master.*
May 20, 1839. 46*ts*

Executor's Notice.

AT May Term of Bladen County Court, (last) the Subscriber qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Alexander Cromartie, deceased, and hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
GEO. CROMARTIE, *Ex'r.*
Elizabeth Town, May 1839. 46-5*wpd*

STRAYED,

ON the 3d instant, a FILLY, 2 years old, bay, black mane and long black tail, with a star in her face, in good order when she went off A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for her recovery, or any information thankfully received.
DUNCAN GRAHAM.
Near Randalsville, Robeson county, N. C.
May 10, 1839. 46-*tf.*

LOOK HERE!

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURAGE & LOFTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call on Wm. E. Burage, who alone is authorized to settle the same.
WM. E. BURAGE,
JOHN K. LOFTIN.
April 25 1839.

Notice.

WM. E. BURAGE having taken the Store lately occupied by Burage & Loftin, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a complete and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Cutlery, Tin-ware, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as have ever been offered in this section of country. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Milledgeville, Montgomery county, N. C.,
May 2, 1839. 45-3w

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, at the Town House, on Saturday 1st April, 1839,

ORDERED, That the following constitute the Board of Fire Wardens for the present year:—

JOHN McRAE, Esq., Chief Fire Warden.
SAM'L T. HAWLEY, Esq., Ward No. 1. } Assistant Fire Wardens.
JOSEPH BAKER, Esq., " 2.
JOHN H. COOK, Esq., " 3.
D. A. RAY, Esq., " 4.
JAS. H. HOOPER, Esq., " 5.
THO. L. HYBART, Esq., " 6.

ORDERED, That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee of Vigilance, within the several Wards of the Town, for the present year:—

1st WARD.—Arch'd McLauchlin, Owen Houston, Joseph Hollingsworth.

2d WARD.—C. T. Gardner, Jas. Baker and Edw. W. Willkings.

3d WARD.—J. Arey, B. Rose and J. D. Starr.

4th WARD.—L. S. Belden, Jas. Martine and Geo. McNeill.

5th WARD.—M. McPherson, A. A. McKethan and W. McIntyre.

6th WARD.—Joshua Carmon, R. C. Belden and O. P. Stark.

7th WARD.—Jas. Kyle, Jas. Millar, Ch's Benbow.

(From the Minutes,)
JOHN McLAURIN, *Town Clerk.*
May 14, 1839. 45-1m

FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand in the Lafayette Hotel, Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Corded Collars; Plain Bosoms; Gum Suspenders; Windsor, Rose, Almond, Fancy, and white Shaving SOAP; Lip Salve; Bears' Oil; Antique and Macassar Oil; Florida, Lavender and Cologne Waters; Otto of Roses; Cold Cream; Essence of Burgamot; Cream of Almonds; Dressing, Clothes, Hair, Whisker and Tooth Brushes; Razors; Razor Straps; Pantaloons' Straps; Ivory Dressing Combs; best Spanish Cigars.

OLDRIDGE'S
BALM OF COLUMBIA.

The grand capillary virtues of the BALM OF COLUMBIA are as follow:—The small bottle, price 50 cents, prevents the hair from falling off, in forty-eight hours from its first application. The middle size bottle, price 75 cents, not only stops the hair from falling off, but likewise, in three weeks, causes a new growth to appear. And the largest, at a dollar, gives, in general, a good head of hair to a young person.

N. B. It makes whiskers and beards grow *rapidly.*
JOSEPH HOSTLER.
May 13, 1839. 45tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.

George Allen and Angus Martin, in support of the Last Will and Testament of John McCallum.
vs.
Henry Jolly, Mary Jolly his wife, and Jas. McCallum.
ISSUE DEVISAVIT VEL NON.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Jolly and Mary Jolly his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in Fayetteville, N. Carolina, that they personally appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for Montgomery County, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid paper writing shall not be admitted to probate, as the last Will and Testament of John McCallum, dec'd.

Witness, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.
FAR. MARTIN, C. M. C.
By N. KNIGHT, D. Clk.
[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Jonathan Hailey, Charles Hailey, John W. Hailey, and others,
vs.
Lorenzo Hailey, Leon Permenter, Mary and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.
PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioners should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.
NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*
[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Abscilla Hailey,
vs.
Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.
PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.
NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*
[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

Jewett's Chemical Remedies,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Headache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains of all kinds, Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds, Sore Eyes, and almost all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations, to-wit: Cerates, Liniments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine has been recently received, and is for sale at the Book Store, where numerous certificates of their astonishing cures may be examined.
May 4, 1839. 44-4*w*.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
H. LEETE.
January 1, 1839. 26-tf

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

WM. L. GOFER,
Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

P. S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash. W. L. G.
May 4, 1839. 44-1m.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in June next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, and cost of advertising, &c. viz:—

400 acres between North River and Hood's Creek, belonging to the heirs of Jonathan Bryant.
500 do. on Indian Creek, belonging to the heirs of Mitchell.
300 do. in Elizabeth Neck and Beach, belonging to the heirs of John Smith.
860 do. on North West River, belonging to the heirs of James Flowers.
520 do. on Popiar Branch, belonging to James Hillbern.
150 do. on Middle Swamp, belonging to Joseph. R. Flowers.
480 do. on Town Creek, belonging to Daniel Leonard.
240 do. on Lockwood's Folly, belonging to Mary Swann.

WM. HANKINS, *Sheriff.*
April 20, 1839. 43-*ts*

PETERS'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.
May 1, 1839. 45-1*Y*

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Just received and for sale,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 boxes assorted CANDY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 27, 1839. 43*f*

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.
GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14*f*

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills,
and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

THE GREAT BOUNDARY BATTLE.

Now tell us all about the war,
And what they slew each other for?
SOUTHEY'S BLENHEIM.

The author of the original *Jack Downing Letters* has been of late engaged in a correspondence from near the disputed territory, with his brother officer Gen. Morris, of the New York Mirror, the most of which, under the head of "Letters from *John Smith*, of Smithville, Down East, in the State of Maine," is comprised of epistles from his son, a private in the border army during the late terrible campaign.

The following is the sketch of a dreadful discharge of musketry over the boundary line, which must have carried dismay into every kingdom in England. It is told inimitably. We must premise that having nothing to do, a detachment of the main army fired with valor, determined to see the boundary line and toe the same. Mr. William Wiggins clomb a tree to get the first view.

"What upon earth," said Sargent Johnson, "is Billy arter now?"

"A squirrel, I guess," said I; "I'll bet a potato, Billy has treed a squirrel."

When we got along up a little nearer, Sargent Johnson called out to him to know what he was doing up there.

"I'm jest a looking off here to see if I can see the line," said Billy, stretching his head way to eastward, and looking with all the eyes in his head.

"Well, do you see it?" said Sargent Johnson.

"See it! no," said Billy; "I don't see nothing but woods, and woods, as far as I can see."

Sargent Johnson told him he guessed he would see it quicker if he was on the ground, than he would up there. So Billy come down again, and we jogged along. Bime by we come to a tree that had some old marks and spots on two sides of it. And we looked along, north and south of this tree, for Sargent Johnson said the line runs due north from the monument, and we found some more trees marked and spotted jest like it.

"Ah," says Sargent Johnson, "we've found it. This is the boundary line; we've got it at last. Now look and see if you can see the British on 'tother side of it; and let every man hold on to his gun and be ready to fire, if I say the word."

We looked across the line, and looked and looked, but we couldn't see nothin' but trees and bushes, and woods and swamps. We hollered across the line as hard as we could holler, to see if we could raise any of the British, for we all felt as if we wanted to have a brush. And we thought at first they answered us; but when we come to holler again, we found it was only the echo of our own voices, that come back from the hills a little ways off. So we marched along the line two or three miles, but we couldn't see nor hear nothin' of nobody. At last we sot down, and got the victuals out of our knapsacks and eat our dinners and rested a while. When we got ready to start again to go back to our fort, Sargent Johnson said we should give the British one broadside before we left 'em, jest to let 'em know what the Yankee boys are made of. So he told us to see that our guns was all right; and then he ordered us to stand up all in a row, and *toe the line,* facing to the British side; and then he give us off the word—

"Make ready! take aim!—fire!"

"There," says Sargent Johnson, "now I can go home contented, war or no war; for *we've poured one good grist into their territory,* and they may *help themselves if they can.*"

This account, which is doubtless from life, is the only record of a battle during the whole campaign.

The Government has had a late deposite of $400,000 in the Branch Bank of Chicago Ills., the proceeds of the Milwaukie Land sale; making with former deposites, about a million of dollars. So says the Chicago American of the 20th ult.

FROM THE COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.

INTERESTING REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT.

We have never seen the following document in print, which we now publish from the original manuscript, in the possession of a gentleman of this town. It gives an account of a brilliant affair in our Revolution, drawn up at the time by the chief actors in it, and expressed in the plain strong style that belonged to the period. This, with very many other battles in the South, have never attracted the applause, or attained the historical notoriety, which have attended the Revolutionary incidents of similar magnitude in other quarters—and, indeed, so much more has been written concerning the Revolutionary incidents of the North, and so much more has been done by the people and the States in that section to commemorate and signalize them, that the present generation in the neighborhood of Cowpens and King's Mountain know more about Bunker's Hill and Lexington, and more of Starke and Putnam than of Pickens or Campbell.

——No monument, inscription-stone,
Their race, their deeds, their names almost unknown!

We have always thought that those battle-fields in our State which were illustrated by the gallantry and devotion of our ancestors, should be marked by permanent mementos, at the cost of the State—every one from Fort Moultrie to King's Mountain.—And he who would carry such a measure through the Legislature, would himself deserve a monument.

"*A State of the proceedings of the Western Army, from the 25th day of September,* 1780, *to the reduction of Major Ferguson and the Army under his Command:*

On receiving Intelligence that Maj. Ferguson had advanced up as high as Gilbert Town in Rutherford County, and threatened to cross the Mountains to the Western Waters—

Col. William Campbell, with four hundred men from Washington County of Virginia; Col. Isaac Shelby, with two hundred and forty men from Sullivan county of North Carolina; and Lieutenant Col. John Sevier with two hundred and forty men from Washington county of North Carolina, assembled at Wattauga, on the 25th day of September, where they were joined by Col. Charles McDowell, with one hundred and sixty men from the Counties of Burk and Rutherford, who had fled before the Enemy to the Western Waters. We began our march on the 26th, and on the 30th, we were joined by three hundred and fifty men from the Counties of Wilkes and Surry. No one officer having properly a right to the command in chief, on the first of October we dispatched an express to Major General Gates, informing him of our situation, and requested him to send a General Officer to take the Command of the whole. In the mean time Col. Campbell was chosen to act as commandant, till such General officer should arrive. We marched to the Cowpens on Broad River in South Carolina, where we were joined by Col. James Williams with four hundred men, on the evening of the 6th October, who informed us that the Enemy lay encamped somewhere near the Cherokee ford of Broad River, about thirty miles distant from us; by a council of the principle officers, it was then thought advisable to pursue the Enemy that night, with nine hundred of the best horse men, and leave the weak horse and foot men to follow as fast as possible. We began our march with 900 of the best men about eight o'clock the same evening, and marching all night came up with the Enemy about three o'clock P. M. of the 7th, who lay encamped on the Top of King's Mountain twelve miles North of the Cherokee ford, in the confidence that they could not be forced from so advantageous a post. Previous to the attact, on our march, the following disposition was made; Col. Shelby's ridgment formed a column in the center on the left; Col. Campbell's ridgment an other on the right; part of Col. Cleveland's ridgment headed in front by Major Winston, and Col. Sevier's ridgment, formed a large column on the right Wing; the other part of Col. Cleveland's ridgment headed by Col. Cleveland himself, and Col. Williams' ridgment, composed the left wing; in this order we advanced and got within a quarter of a mile of the Enemy before we were discovered. Col. Shelby's and Col. Campbell's ridgments began the attact, and kept up a fire on the enemy, while the right and left Wings were advancing forward to surround them, which was done in about five minutes, and the fire became general all around; the engagement lasted an hour and five minutes, the greatest part of which time an heavy and incessant fire was kept up on both sides; our men in some parts where the regulars fought, were oblidged to give way a small distance, two or three times, but rallied and returned with additional ardour to the attact. The troops upon the right having gained the Summit of the Eminence oblidged the enemy to retreat along the Top of the ridge to where Col. Cleveland commanded, and were there stopt by his brave men; a flag was immediately hoisted by Captain Depoisture then commanding officer (Major Ferguson having been killed a little before) for a surrender; our fire immediately ceased, and the enemy laid down there arms, the greatest part of them charged, and surrendered themselves prisoners to us at discretion.

It appears from their own provision returns for that day, found in their camp, that their whole force consisted of Eleven hundred and twenty-five men—out of which they sustained the following loss. Of the regulars, one Major, one Captain, two Sergents and fifteen privates Killed, thirty five privates wounded left on the ground not able to march, Two Captains, four Lieutenants, three Ensigns, one Surgeon, five Sergents, three corporals, one drummer and 49 privates taken prisoners; loss of the tories, Two Colonels, three Captains, and 201 privates killed; one Major and 127 privates wounded and left on the ground not able to march; One Colonel, twelve Captains, Eleven Lieutenants, Two Ensigns; one Quarter Master, one Adjutant, two Commissarys, eighteen Sergents, and 600 privates taken prisoners. Total loss of the Enemy 1105 men at King's Mountain.

Given under our hands at Camp.
WM. CAMPBELL.
ISAAC SHELBY.
BENJ. CLEVELAND.

A VISIT TO SLEEPY HOLLOW.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS, MAY 15.

Pedestrian Excursions.—Exercise and good air do so much toward prolonging life, exhilarating the spirits, and keeping us in good health, that we ought to seize upon every occasion to enjoy them. An excursion in an overflowing steamboat, amid the noise, turmoil, and odor of its populousness and machinery is not enough; and though riding in the country, particularly in parties, on horseback, is excellent, yet there is nothing like long walks—excursions on foot. These excursions it is which give young Englishmen so much vigor of body, and such a general flush of health. Our merchants ought to *walk*, not to ride in a close carriage amid clouds of dust. Hallett's Cove is just far enough out of town in summer for a good walk morning and evening. People who have country houses towards King's Bridge should never ride *to* Harlem Railroad. Yonkers is a very fair walk from the Harlem end of the road, with some fair scenery on the route.

It is a pity that our country and our neighborhood have not that kind of a *genius of the place*, beguiling the pedestrian on his route, that Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, and others have imparted to England or Scotland—or that Rousseau, Voltaire, and Byron have given to the Geneva lake; but all this is coming. The suburbs of New York are looking up. We made, with one of our young and active merchants, one of these pedestrian excursions, the other day, to "Sleepy Hollow," provoked thereto by the Legend of the Sleepy Hollow, and a late, most beautiful article, in the Knickerbocker, from Geoffrey Crayon himself. We followed from Yonkers the line of the Croton aqueduct, a greater than a Roman undertaking; passed by Bleecker's palace of a school that overlooks the Hudson; the country-houses of New York gentlemen, we know not how many, some of them as barren of ornamental trees as if on the Roman Campagna; and we even peeped down the way that led to the mansion of the renowned Geoffrey Gent., but darkness was over his dwelling, and the farmers were going to rest, as we reached that part of the route, and were pushing onward to "the Ambitious Hotel," "with cupola and verandahs," Geoffrey now rather mournfully speaks of, as cresting the summit of a hill, instead of "the old little tavern below the hills, where the (Dutch) farmers used to loiter on market days, and indulge in cider and gingerbread." We tarried at "Tarrytown," at this "ambitious hotel," the worthy host, Mr. Curtis, making it worthy of its ambition and its cupola too.

"Sleepy Hollow" we visited next morning. There is a good deal of *poetry* about this Sleepy Hollow; but the romance is a capital one nevertheless. The old Church though, shame on the men who put on the semi-Grecian portico—the ghost of Frederick Fillipson eternally haunts these desecrators of antiquity—the old Church and the grave-yard, though, *are* themes for story. True, the old Dutch sun-bonnet is all gone, and the French milliner is transforming all the Sleepy Hollow maidens into Broadway belles; but *there* is the grave-yard and *there* the people died *for* it, in Dutch, and were buried *in* it, in Dutch, and the moss-covered grave-stones record them as dead, in Dutch. When all Dutch is forgotten, and glorious old Holland sinks with her dikes; whence she came, into the sea, how some American Champollion will puzzle his brain over this untranslateable tongue of but one people, who learn all other languages because no other people will learn their own! Irving, however, we trust, has immortalized Sleepy Hollow. If the magic power of his pen can invest his home on the Hudson with the witchery Scott has thrown around Melrose or the Highlands, or Wordsworth over his Lakes and Pikes, the whole world, not the English-speaking tongue of these twenty-six embroyo empires of ours, but they of that imperial nation whose arts and arms are already beyond the Indus—pilgrims from Australasia, and New South Wales even will throng there for a relic, with the fulness of gratitude for such inspiration upon their lips.

Adieu to Sleepy Hollow. We don't think much of Pocantico. What would old Diedrich have said if he could have seen the Irishmen, the gunpowder, the crowbar, the pick-axe, the wheel-barrow, the incumbent masses of earth and granite vexing and shooting with water-works athwart the quiet and lassitude of Sleepy Hollow! Titan, now standing on its hills, and tossing its rocks, and so on as plaything! Unearth the Van Tassels, Geoffrey, and let us hear what they say. Forgive a pedestrian, if, as he walks leg-weary in the suburbs of his magnificent city, he wants a story to beguile the way-side. Line the margin of the Hudson with legends. People its hills, as those over the Rhine, with a fancy: There —— is almost a Swiss pass from King's Bridge to Manhattanville. Spuyten Devil creek has not its rush of waters for nothing. Here, and beyond here, is the classic soil of a revolution, not of government alone, but of all the elements of a government: of society, of the science of navigation; of thought, enterprise, and action; a retroactive revolution, which, as it here rolls onward the new tide, is to roll back, too, by the very agency its own Fulton discovered, what must inevitably revolutionize the world. He, who alone has written a Life of the Great Columbus, would never need an inspiring topic here. Speculators *in* lots, owners of land, builders of steamboats, keepers of hotels, thou, O Goddess, who anciently presided over Health, make Washington Irving write, and write; for exercise gives health, and a land of story is the paradise of the pedestrian. And what has filled every nook and eyrie of the lochs and highlands—what makes Langdale Pikes populous, and the horrible valley of the Borrowdale alive with the tramping of feet, the landlord rejoicing, the farmer glad—and streams of gold running there from the world's end—what, but the inspiring pen of a Scott or a Wordsworth, who have peopled every scene, and written their own fame as immortal upon the history of the everlasting hills themselves!

MR. SUB-TREASURER PRICE A COMMISSION MERCHANT.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Atlas illustrates, by a pointed anecdote, the variety of means by which little *extras* have been disbursed by the Federal administration among its pets and favorites. Every one knows that the late district attorney, Price, stood perhaps a little higher than any body else with the Loco Focoism of Washington and the White House, and for the very reasons which had sunk him in the estimation of the community every where else.

While Price was realising some thirty or forty thousand dollars a year from the Treasury, in the capacity of district attorney, he was employed by Mr. Secretary Forsyth as a commission merchant, to buy some $15,000 worth of nick nacks, intended as presents from the government of the U. States to the "kings, princes and potentates" of Muscat or Siam. Having as much confidence in Mr. Price's knowledge of merchandise, as his knowledge of law, and with the view of confining the advantages of the purchases to the faithful, Mr. Forsyth gave the disbursement of this $15,000 to Price, and paid him a commission of five per cent. for executing the business!

Now who doubts the purposes for whom this money was thus entrusted? Who doubts that every dollar of it was made to *tell* at the polls? In any point of view, however, it was a corrupt and dirty job, and proves that the employers of our defaulting Sub-Treasures are but very little more scrupulous than the employed.

N. York Courier.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 23.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Hibernia, Capt. Cobb, arrived at the Quarantine this morning from Liverpool, having sailed two days later than the steamer Liverpool, on the 22d April. The Editors of the New York Daily Express have received their files of Liverpool papers to the 22d, and London dates to Sunday the 21st inclusive. We are indebted to Capt. Cobb for the latest papers.

The Cotton sales reported were of Saturday the 20th, and therefore are one day later. The market remained exceedingly dull, but at not less rates—sales only one thousand bales.

We find but little important news in the papers received.

The debate on the *Irish policy of the Government* closed on the morning of the 20th April, after a night session. Sir Robert Peel's amendment was lost by a majority of 22.

For the amendment,	296
Against the amendment,	318

This is considered a triumph of the Ministers. The Whig papers say that the vote promises well for the cause of Reform, and is a victory over the Tories.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

On the 19th of April the definitive treaty between Belgium and Holland, and the correspondent treaties between those Powers, and the Five Powers represented in Conference, were signed on Friday afternoon. The arrangement in these treaties is substantially the same as that of the 24 articles of 1831, but with such modifications of detail as the lapse of time since that period, and as altered circumstances appeared to require. It is satisfactory to both parties, and there can be no doubt that both Holland and Belgium will derive most important advantages from the re-establishment of peace between them.

To Europe the final settlement of this long-pending question is considered a matter of the greatest consequence; for as long as it remained unsettled, it was a source from whence war might any time have sprung, and the treaties which were signed on Friday will tend, more than any thing which has happened for many years, to secure the continuance of peace in Europe.

FRANCE.

M. Passy was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, for the year 1839. The condition of things at the latest dates were considered favorable to the King's party, and it was believed a ministry would soon be formed.

LATER THAN THE ABOVE.

The packet ship England, Capt. Waite, arrived this forenoon with London papers of the 23d and Liverpool of the 23d.

We find no important news in the papers received.

In the House of Lords on the night of the 21st, a petition was presented upon the subject of illegal marriages; and it appeared that in the usual course of proceeding, the proper officer had received notice of an intended marriage between a bachelor of the name of Morgan, and a widow of the same name. In consequence of some inquiries that were made, it was found that the woman was the widow of Morgan's brother; and the illegal marriage was therefore stopped. The parties left the place; but came down soon afterwards as man and wife, the marriage having been solemnized in London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lady Flora Hastings.—A correspondence between the Queen, the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings, and Lord Melbourne, has been placed in the hands of the Editor of the *Morning Post*, for publication by the mother of Lady Flora Hastings. Her ladyship, in her letter to the editor, says:

"Being unable to reach the original calumniator or calumniators of my daughter, Lady Flora Hastings, having received no mark of public reparation from her Majesty's responsible advisers, I consider it due to my personal and family honour to show that I have sought it. I am reluctantly obliged to have recourse to the publication of the following letters."

The first letter of the series is the following address to the Queen:

The Marchioness of Hastings, Countess of Loudoun, to Her Majesty.

LOUDOUN CASTLE, March 7, 1839.

Madam,—It is hardly to be imagined that your Majesty should feel any surprise in receiving the present letter. The anguish of a mother's heart, under circumstances such as mine, can only be understood by a mother. But no one can be at a loss to know that loyalty to your Majesty, and justice to my innocent child, demand from me an explicit reference to your Majesty on the atrocious calumnies and unblushing falsehood against my daughter's reputation, which the perpetrators have dared to circulate in the palace of the Sovereign. I have had the honour of remembering your Majesty in childhood; I am deeply and gratefully attached to your admirable mother; and I have cherished, in distance, absence, bad health, and many sorrows, a deep interest in the real honour and glory of your reign. My husband served his country honorably, and with devoted zeal, and was particularly known to your royal race; and my own family during a long line, have been distinguished as faithful servants of their Kings. My grandfather lost his life in the service of his Sovereign. With so many claims on my feelings of old, although now unfashionable, aristocracy, it is impossible to suppose me capable of disrespect, or want of loyalty to your Majesty, a feeling, Madam, not less unbecoming towards you than repugnant to what I feel suitable in myself. But, I trust, a sense of morality is not yet so callous a thing as not to be held in some due respect even in the sight of a thoughtless world, and to justify my appealing directly to your Majesty to refute, by some act, calculated to mark your indignant sense of the slanders which some person or persons have ventured to cast, in your Majesty's presence, upon my daughter, and betrayed your Majesty to follow up a course of proceeding such as was, no doubt, done on their part with a wish to try to degrade the victim of their persecution.

To a female Sovereign especially, women of all ranks in Britain look with confidence for protection and (notwithstanding the difference of their rank) for sympathy. To such honest feelings of respect (for they take their origin in that) I ought not to suppose your Majesty indifferent, far less can I imagine that, as your Majesty increases in years, you will not feel, Madam, more and more the value of that estimate of your high place which would make no one doubt your commanding reparation (as far as reparation can be made) for an infamous calumny, as not less incumbent as an act of necessary morality in the case of the public.

Some other letters, received from and addressed to her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Kent, are not inserted, although not connected with the same dreadful subject, from a wish to withhold, as far as possible, every thing that would unnecessarily associate her royal highness's name with these occurrences; except the expression of my unutterable respect and gratitude for her royal highness's conduct towards my daughter and her feeling towards myself.

F. HASTINGS (Mure) LOUDOUN.

Loudoun Castle, April 8, 1839.

The following letter was written after the Marchioness of Hasting's letter had been laid before the Queen:

DOWNING-STREET, March 12, 1839.

Madam,—According to your ladyship's desire, I have delivered to her Majesty your letter of the 7th instant.

The allowance which her Majesty is anxious to make for the natural feelings of a mother upon such an occasion tended to diminish that surprise which could not be otherwise than excited by the tone and substance of your ladyship's letter.

Her Majesty commands me to convey to your ladyship the expression of deep concern at the unfortunate circumstances which have recently taken place. Her Majesty hastened to seize the first opportunity of testifying to Lady Flora Hastings her conviction of the error of the impression which had prevailed; and her Majesty is still most desirous to do every thing in her power to soothe the feelings of Lady Flora and her family, which must have been painfully affected by the events which have occurred.—I have the honour to remain, Madam, your ladyship's obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) MELBOURNE.

The Marchioness Dowager of Hastings, &c.

Before the noble marchioness had time to receive an answer to the above letter, she despatched another to Lord Melbourne:

LOUDOUN CASTLE, March 10, 1839.

My Lord,—When I observe that no steps are taken to repair, as far as reparation is possible, the indignity offered, three weeks ago, to my daughter, within the precincts of her Majesty's palace, your lordship cannot be surprised at receiving this letter from me. I am told, that, as the responsible adviser of the sovereign, your lordship considers it as your constitutional right to appoint and to dismiss her Majesty's household. As it is known to be your lordship's principle, I address myself to you, on whom the sacred trust and heavy responsibility rest, of marking respects for good order and punishing abuse. The nature and the manner of the course pursued in this atrocious conspiracy (for it admits of no other name) were unexampled, and yet Sir James Clark remains her Majesty's physician. I claim, at your hands, my lord, as a mark of public justice, the removal of Sir James Clark.—I am, my lord your lordship's most humble servant.

(Signed)

F. HASTINGS and (Mure) LOUDOUN.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne.

Lord Melbourne, in his reply, dated on the 17th, her ladyship's letter not having reached him until the evening of the 16th, says:

"The demand which your ladyship's letter makes upon me is so unprecedented and objectionable, that even the respect due to your ladyship's sex, rank, family, and character would not justify me in more, if, indeed, it authorizes so much, than acknowledging that letter for the sole purpose of acquainting your ladyship that I have received it."

Meanwhile, her ladyship had received the answer to the letter which she had addressed to the Queen, and she sends off a reply, which, with Lord Melbourne's note, closes the correspondence between his lordship and Lady Hastings.

LOUDOUN CASTLE, March 15, 1839.

My Lord,—Any expression of her Majesty's sorrow for late occurrences is consolatory to me.

If the Queen wishes any explanation of any part of my letter, which from a dubious expression in your lordship's I am uncertain of, I am quite ready to give it.

If her Majesty had been thoroughly aware of all the circumstances of the case, "the tone and substance" of my letter could not have excited any surprise. Although a *woman*, the oath of allegiance which I have taken to her Majesty, is as dear to me as to any man; and to that, and the true circumstances of the late transactions, I refer your lordship.—I am, my lord, your lordship's most humble servant.

(Signed)

F. HASTINGS and (Mure) LOUDOUN.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne, &c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—April 20.

The Cotton market remains extremely dull, but any less than yesterday's prices, ⅛d to ¼d below those of the previous week, is refused. The sales are only about 1,000 bales, comprising 280 Brazil at 8⅝d to 10¾d, and the remainder, American, at 8d to 9½d; all to consumers, in small quantities.

April 22.—The market continues flat, and prices are rather lower to-day. The sales amount to about 2000 bags; consisting of 150 Peruvian, at 9d a 9¼d; 280 Maranham, 8¾d to 9¼d; 150 Surat, 6¼d to 7d; the remainder American, at 8¼d to 10d.

April 23.—The sales to-day amount to 600 bags.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOUT'S STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA—EXTRAORDINARY WORK OF GENIUS—THE ERA OF AMERICAN ART.

I am tired of Theatres—I am tired of plays—I am tired of mere shows of most kinds—and mediocrity of all kinds. Accordingly, on Thursday evening last, in sauntering up Broadway to look at the sparkling dark sky, and to inhale the fresh breeze, I stopt at the door of the Stuyvesant Institute, and read the programme of the exhibition for that night, thus:—

STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

BY JAMES V. STOUT.

"What's this?" thought I. "The pretty, graceful, modest, and benevolent looking young Queen of old England sculptured by an American!—let me see her."

I walked up stairs—met Stout, who is a young man of fine figure and most expressive face. He ushered me into the apartment, and there I beheld, to my astonishment and surprise, what does not exist even in England—I saw one of the most exquisite and original full length statues of Queen Victoria that genius could conceive, or the chissel of the sculptor could elaborate. From 8 o'clock till nearly 10, there I stood, gazing, sometimes sauntering round and round this sublime conception and exquisite work of art, by a young American artist, not yet much over twenty-five years of age, and never heard of before by the public.

When I was in London and Paris, I saw and studied all the statuary, both ancient and modern, original and copied, to be found in the splendid galleries of those capitals. Yet I will say that there is nothing in the Louvre of a modern artist at all to be compared with this remarkable statue. To find any competitor one must go to the antique, the Appolo Belvidere, the Venus de Medicis, or the Laocoon.—But yet Stout's statue of the Virgin Queen is different from all these, though equally original in its conception, as it is exquisite in its execution.

To give a full critique of its numerous beauties would require a volume, a treatise on the art itself, but its leading features are, exquisite beauty of outline, a grace of form on the verge of divinity itself, a perfect union of all the physical developements of the antique with moral envelopements of the modern—a disposition of the drapery completely original and equally natural—an attitude that almost gives motion to her little feet and rounded arms—and a general air thrown around the whole figure that makes the spectator forget it is a mere statue, and to say to himself while gazing on it—"list! stop! she is going to speak."

It is a curious fact, too, that in this remarkable statue there is a striking resemblance to the Queen, although the youthful sculptor never had the good fortune to see the original. He has copied the form and features from the usual prints of her Majesty. The face, somewhat too classical in the outline, yet covered with her natural benevolence—the bust and neck most exquisitely rounded off—the beautiful small foot that accidentally slips from beneath the flowing drapery—and, indeed, the whole form, face, forehead, neck, bosom, bust, limbs and all, brought up to my view, the precise being that I saw tripping, so gently and so gracefully, on a lovely Sunday afternoon last summer, on the terrace of Windsor Castle, or as she stepped lightly through the sunny aisle of St. George's Chapel to offer up her prayers to the greater and mightier sovereign of the Universe.

We cannot in this brief article enumerate half the ideas which this extraordinary piece of sculpture creates. Its several properties appear to be different from the females of European artists. It is more light, more airy, more graceful—and, in another point of view, is a perfect representation of a beautiful American female, young, and full of life and sensibility—with every soft limb and swelling lineament half developed through the gossamer but classic drapery flowing around her.—In this respect it differs from, if it does not exceed, the Venus de Medicis. At least, to our conception, the statue of Stout more approaches the character of a divinity, assuming the soft form of a beautiful woman, than even the *chef d'œuvre* which has enchanted the world for nearly two thousand years. The Apollo has been often admired for its attidude, almost starting into life; and the divine *afflatus* which breathe through the limbs, and animate the whole form. In this point, Stout is equal to the antique. This statue of Victoria is instinct with life from head to foot, from top to toe, from heart to outline. Her soft bosom, half revealed, half hidden by the exquisitely simple drapery, seems almost heaving with the aspiration of an ardent, yet gentle heart. Her left arm crosses her breast in repose, and her right one hangs loosely towards the ground, in the act of raising a sceptre which is held in her hand. She is without any other of the trappings of royalty, save this simple emblem. Her ample robe in front reveals every lineament of her form, from her foot to her breathing bosom, without any obtrusion of its mere physical luxuriance, and then flows away in a long train behind, in most ample and majestic folds.—Her bosom is exquisite—her neck somewhat arching—her nose highly classical—and her hair arranged in that simple style which characterises the Virgin Queen of England on all occasions. With all these revelations of physical beauty and grace, there is not the slightest approach to Italian voluptuousness of outline or effect.—There floats around this sublime work such a soft, etherial, lofty, moral, heavenly atmosphere of purity, that the grosser passions flee from the heart, and nothing but poetry, feeling, and the highest devotion can animate the heart of the spectator.—It may be said to be the divinity itself, brought down from heaven, in the shape of a pure and beautiful young American woman, with the bust and outline resembling the Queen of England.

These are only a few of the thoughts that have occurred to us after looking and gazing for two hours upon this wonderful piece of sculpture.

What a singular fact in the history of art, that the most beautiful statue of a Queen of England; and perhaps the most original and sublime work of the age—should be conceived and executed by a youthful American—a native of New York—a republican, but yet a genius of the highest order and most extraordinary originality. If this statue were in London it would make the fortune of young Stout in six months. We doubt—no, we can't doubt but that there is taste in this, his native city—this, his native land, to appreciate such genius, because we know, that, in painting and statuary, we have in this country the elements of originality and genius that can equal, and one day will surpass, London and Paris. I do not speak at random, when I say that this statue is equal to any of the *chefs d'œuvres* of ancient or modern times. I have seen the originals, or the copies, and from repeated trials and study, feel perfectly competent to express a decided and deliberate opinion on such matters. In boldness, originality, beauty and a species of sublimity entirely his own, Stout's Victoria is equal to any thing that the world ever admired or idolised.

WHO WOULD NOT BE A FARMER!

In this glad season, when the earth is all around bursting into life and beauty, and nature is keeping holiday—when winter is over, and vegetation is waking again from its death-like sleep—when the birds sing their matin song from every bush, and man himself wakes to new life amid the activity around him, *who would not be a Farmer!* For him, and almost for him alone bloom the fair flowers in nature's field—for him the feathered songster pours her sweetest note, and for him the face of creation wears a constant smile. Not so with the inhabitant of cities, or with the professional man or the man of business any where. These are shut out from the blessed influence of nature. Their business is with men—restless, ambitious, and oftentimes dishonest men—they themselves are all engaged in the eager scramble for wealth and distinction, sometimes caring little whom they thrust down with their unhallowed tread, so they mount upon the wreck, and they lose the salutary lesson of benevolence which may be learned from the ways of Providence in the outward world. They must maintain a constant struggle with temptation, or yield to its power. Accustomed to so much of *evil*, they are sometimes almost tempted to deny the existence of *good*. But the farmer pursues "the even tenor of his way," undisturbed by the passions of men. His dealings are with nature, and he may, if he will not shut his heart against it, learn true wisdom from its teachings. In the springing grass, the opening flower, and the ripening harvest—in sunshine and in shower, he may see a token of God's love and goodness, and in the quiet of his own home he may almost forget the existence of *evil*. Thus widely different are the conditions of the two classes spoken of. Yet we sometimes find farmers discontented with their lot, and eager to join with their fellows in the feverish excitement of trade and speculation. And very often we see young men, impatient to leave their paternal acres, and to seek, as they vainly think, some more honorable or genteel mode of earning a living. They had rather show a lily-white hand to a lady, as they measure off a yard of tape, than exhibit a manly, muscular frame, with a hand which does not shrink from contact with the implements of husbandry. It has, indeed, become one of the great errors of our time, that young men are deserting the true nobility of the country, for the sake of wearing a more delicate complexion, or living, as they vainly hope, more at their ease. Hence it is that all trades and professions are overstocked, that we have more lawyers than clients, more doctors than patients, and more parsons than parishes.

We hear men complain of hard times, mechanics cannot find situations, yet the country is actually suffering, and very severely too, for a want of proper attention to farming, and why is it? Because many a man who should have followed the plough, has become too proud for that, and in his aspirations to be a gentleman has undertaken to wield a pen or administer cataplasms and boluses. To this state of things, too, is to be attributed to some extent, the present scarcity and high prices of provisions.—The production has been allowed to fall below the consumption, and this great producing country, with its sparse population, has presented the strange anomaly of importing bread-stuffs from the thick settled countries of Europe. It is all wrong. Young men should be taught to regard the employment of their fathers as one of the most honorable in the world.

Your farmer is the independent man. What cares he for hard times, or high prices! Banks may fail—merchants' notes may be protested, and their drafts dishonored, but "Seedtime and Harvest," that old and stable firm, shall never "fail"—drafts upon them are answered at sight and the bank of nature, where the farmer makes his deposites, is "good as gold," and always discounts liberally. He laughs at, or more likely pities, those who are left at the mercy of the times, and compelled to eat the bread of carefulness. Beef at twenty-five cents a pound, and other edibles in proportion, does not worry him. He takes the favors Providence so bountifully bestows upon him, and asks few of his fellows. While want afflicts the rest of the world, he may snap his fingers in his face, as much as to say, "Who cares for you?"—*Nashua Telegraph.*

THE TWO COLONIES.

BY TYRONE POWER.

Two colonies yet exist within Pennsylvania—samples of both, indeed, may be found within a few miles of Philadelphia—and these constitute, with me, a never failing source of interest and amusement. They are composed of Dutch and Irish, often located on adjoining townships, but keeping their borders as clearly defined as though the wall of China were drawn between them. No two bodies exist in Nature more repellant; neither time, nor the necessities of traffic, which daily arise amongst a growing population, can induce a repeal of their tacit non-intercourse system, or even render them tolerant of each other. I have understood that Pat has, on occasions of high festivity, been known to extend his courtesy so far as to pay his German neighbors a call to inquire kindly whether "any gentleman in the place might be inclined for a fight," but this evidence of good nature appears to have been neither understood nor reciprocated, and, proof against the blandishment, Mynheer was not to be hammered into contact with "dem wild Irisher."

It is a curious matter to observe the purity with which both people have conserved the dialect of their respective countries, and the integrity of their manners, costume, prejudices, nay, their very air—all of which they yet present fresh and characteristic, as imported by their ancestors, although some of them are the third in descent from the first colonists. Differing in all other particulars, on this point of character their similarity is striking.

Amongst the Germans, I have had families pointed out to me, whose fathers beheld the commencement of the war of Independence in Pennsylvania, yet who are at this day as ignorant of its language, extent, policy, or population, as was the worthy pastor of whom it is related, that, having been requested to communicate to his flock the want of supplies which existed in the American camp, he assured the authorities that he had done so, as well as described to them the exact state of affairs.

"I said to dem," he repeated in English, "Get op min broders and mine zisters, und put um paerd by die vagen, mid brood and corn; mit schaap's flesh and flesh of die groote bigs, und oss flesh; allas be brepare to go op de vay, mit oder goed mens, to sooply General Vashington, who fighting Englishe Konig vor our peoples, und der lefes, und der liberdies, opon dem banks of the Schuylkill, dies side of die Vestern Indies."

In his piggery of a residence and his palace of a barn, in his wagon, his oven, his pipe, his person and physiognomy, the third in descent from the worthies exhorted as above, remains unchanged. The cases upon which, as a juryman, he decides, he hears through the medium of an official interpreter: he has his own journal which serves out his own portion of politics to him in Low Dutch, and in the same language is printed such portions of the acts of the State Legislature as may in any way relate to the section he inhabits; the only portion of the community, indeed, which he knows, or cares to know any thing about.

My honest countrymen of the same class, I can answer for being as slightly sophisticated as their colder neighbors; it is true their tattered robes have been superseded by sufficient clothing, and a bit of good broadcloth for Sunday or Saint's day, and their protracted lenten fare exchanged for abundance of good meat, and bread, and tay—galore for the priest and the mistress; but when politics or any stirring cause is offered to them, their feelings are found to be as excitable, and their temperament as fiery, as though still standing on the banks of the Suir or the Shannon.

On all occasions of rustic holiday, they may yet be readily recognized by their slinging gait, the bit of a stick borne in the hollow of their hand, the inimitable shape and set of the hat, the love of top-coats in the men, and the abiding taste for red ribands and silk gowns amongst the women. The inherent difference between the two people is never more strikingly perceived than when you have occasion to make any inquiry whilst passing through their villages. Pull up your horse by a group of little Dutchmen, in order to learn your way or ask any information, and the chance is, they either run away "upon instinct," or are screamed at to come within doors by their prudent mothers: upon which cry they scatter, like scared rabbits for the warren leaving you to "*Try Turner*," or any other shop within hail.

For myself, after a slight experience, I succeeded with my friends to admiration: the few sentences of indifferent Dutch which I yet conserved from my education amongst the Vee hoors at the Cape, served as a passport to civility. Without this accomplishment, all strangers are suspected of being Irishers; and, as such, partake of the dislike and dread in which their more mereurial neighbors are held by this sober-sided and close-handed generation.

On the other hand, enter an Irish village, and, by any chance, see the young villians precipitated out of the common school: call to one of these, and a dozen will be under your horse's feet in a moment, prompt in their replies, even if ignorant of that you seek to learn; and ready and willing to show you any place or road they know any thing, or nothing, about. I have feequently on these occasions, when asked to walk into their cabin by the old people, on hearing their accent, and seeing myself thus surrounded, almost doubted my being in the valley of Pennsylvania.

So little indeed does the accent of the Irish American, who lives exclusively amongst his own people in the country parts, differ from that of the settler of a year, that, on occasions of closely contested elections, this leads to imposition on the one hand and vexation on the other; and it is by no means uncommon for a man whose father was born in the States, to be questioned as to his right of citizenship, and requested to bring proofs of a three years' residence.

Destruction of a Bank in Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 11th inst. says in a postscript—"Last evening after our form was made up, we received the Brandon Sentinel, containing the following highly important intelligence."

Destruction of the Real Estate Bank at Decatur.—As our paper went to press, we were informed by a gentleman direct from Decatur, (Mi.) that the Real Estate Bank at that place, was set fire to by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing saved. He also stated that much excitement prevailed—and it was feared that if the mob were not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance upon the persons and property of the Directory.

A Diamond of Price.—The ancients believed that a diamond kept in the house would prevent domestic strife between man and wife.—*Phil. Gaz.*

This was mere idle imagination; but there is a diamond that may be kept in a family, which has this virtue—and it is a *good temper.*—*Ficayune.*

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore Elliot, is still in session at the Navy Yard. It is supposed that the examination of witnesses will terminate this week.

ARKANSAS AND HER U. S. SENATOR.

The Vice President.—We learn through a late number of the Cincinnati Evening Post, that early in the month of January, 1838, the State of Arkansas issued a quantity of Bonds for the new State Bank,—that a part of those Banks were placed in the hands of her two Senators, Messrs. Fulton and Sevier; that instructions were given to the two Senators to sell the Bonds for specie or for credit in the solvent banks of New York or Philadelphia. Instead of complying with those instructions, Messrs. Fulton and Sevier, (who is related by marriage, we believe, to the Vice President,) made their first and only sale of Bonds to Colonel Johnson, the Vice President. The Bonds sold amounted to $30,000 and a mortgage was given on certain lands, and forty negroes—not one dollar of which, the last Madisonian tells us, was paid no longer since than the 14th April. So far from making the promised payment, the Col. was soliciting another year's indulgence in making the first payment. The Madisonian very properly thinks, that the worst part of the business was the neglect of these worthy Senators to have the mortgage recorded according to law, so that it has become null and void, and the State is left without any security for the payment. The Committee of Arkansas Bank Directors in their report on the subject say:

"They have carefully considered the matter, and herewith transmit sundry documents on the subject, from which it appears that these bonds were placed in the hands of Col. A. H. Sevier and Judge W. S. Fulton, Senators in Congress, and commissioners to dispose of the same under instructions, a copy of which accompanies this report, and which contains the following provisions.

"*Resolved*, That A. H. Sevier and W. S. Fulton, our Senators in Congress, be, and they are hereby severally authorized to contract for $200,000, say two hundred thousand dollars of the remaining bonds, for credits in solvent banks in New York and Philadelphia."

It further appears that the bank of this place had had no intimation of any disposition having been made of any of the bonds, until the arrival of Col. Chester Ashley, one of the agents to sell certain bonds, who turned over to the bank 170, leaving 30 bonds to be accounted for. A few days since a letter was received from Senator Fulton informing the bank that 30 bonds had been sold last spring to R. M. Johnson on a credit, and to secure the payment arising from said sale to the State of Arkansas, a mortgage on 40 negroes and certain lands, was executed by said R. M. Johnson; but this mortgage, in consequence of a failure on the part of our Senators, Sevier and Fulton, to have it recorded, as our laws prescribe, is utterly null and void, and the State has no security, whatever, for the payment of these bonds.

Under the circumstances of the case the committee are constrained to give it as their opinion, that Messrs. Sevier and Fulton have violated the instructions under which they acted; 1st in selling the bonds on credit; 2d in failing to inform the bank of the sale, although several months have elapsed since it was made; 3d in leaving the State without any security whatever for the payment of said bonds—and in consequeuce thereof are censurable.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We recommend the champions of republican principles, who will have to battle against the minions of Executive power before the people next fall, to treasure up the "*facts*" which we shall publish from time to time. These statements will be so brief that all may read—so plain that all may understand—and so conclusive than no honest mind can doubt or honest man deny. On the promises of the late and present administration to *reform and economize*, it has been truly said:

Sir, there has not been the slightest effort to retrench or economize. No one, indeed, has even attempted, under all the goadings of opposition, to exhibit any evidence of retrenchment. All that we have witnessed have been awkward attempts to *apologize* for the vast increase of expenditure! One of these apologies has been, that the natural increase in the business of the Government has called for an increased number of officers. Now, sir, if I had time I would go through the various Departments, and show you that the increase of officers in most, if not all, of them, bears a very great disproportion to any reasonably assumed natural increase of their business. I must content myself, however, with referring to one of the departments—that of the customs—as an example. I have before me a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicated in answer to a call of the Senate at the last session of Congress, exhibiting the total annual expense of collecting the revenue for twenty years, commencing with 1818, and ending with 1837. It is as follows, omitting the fractions of dollars.

1818	$769,206	1828	$889,327
1819	870 220	1829	949,489
1820	777,764	1830	1.006,059
1821	700,528	1831	1,155,971
1822	728,964	1832	1,287,553
1823	745,989	1833	1,402,118
1824	758 350	1834	1.358,951
1825	864 085	1835	1,320,533
1826	855,162	1836	1,414,528
1827	851,521	1837	1,497,275

Now, sir, mark the rapid increase of these expenditures from the time the "pure" Administration was put down, in 1828—an increase of more than SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in eight years; being at the average rate of more than SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR. What does this mean! Was there a corresponding increase in the business of the custom-house department? Nobody can pretend it. On the contrary, all know that the revenue has for the last few years been diminishing. Mark, too, the striking contrast between this increase of expenses and that of the preceding ten years. That increase, you will observe, was, in the whole, but $120,000—being an average annual increase of less than one-sixth the annual increase under the *retrenching* Administration!

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, MAY 22.

The House of Refuge, in which young convict boys are kept for reformation, was burnt down this morning. One of the youngsters, struck with the locofoco idea of "the largest liberty," could not understand the restraint upon his "natural rights," and attempted to gain them by setting fire to the barriers of "the aristocracy" about him. The loss of the building is about $20,000, but the city will be put to large expense in the erection of a new building.

The celebrated divorce case in Connecticut between the Rev. Dr. Jarvis and his lady is now stated to be settled. A settlement, it is said, is made upon Mrs. Jarvis, who takes her oldest daughter with her. The very respectable connexions of this family have imparted to this petition for a divorce a general interest.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Report of the Committee on the state of the Church, (in part.)

WHEREAS, the churches connected with this Assembly previous to the year 1837, have been divided, and now exist in two distinct organizations; and, Whereas, a Committee of the Assembly, previous to any action on the question of such division, did settle the terms then deemed to be fair and equitable; and, Whereas, this Assembly, notwithstanding the issue of the legal proceedings already had, are sincerely desirous, not only of preventing all further litigation, especially among the members of individual churches, but of doing ample justice to the churches once in connexion with them, but now in connexion with another body: Therefore,

Resolved, That this Assembly hereby assent to the terms, substantially, then proposed, viz: That the corporate funds and property of the Church, so far as they appertain to the Theological Seminaries at Princeton and Alleghany Town, or to the support of Professors or the education of beneficiaries, shall remain the property of this Assembly; and that its faith be pledged for raising a sum, equal in amount to a moiety of all the remaining permanent funds, which may be divided without a manifest violation of the will of the respective donors thereof, or of the trust upon which the same are holden: to be paid over by the trustees to the person or persons appointed by the other Assembly to receive the same.

And if any legislative action shall be deemed by the other Assembly necessary for securing to it all the property or funds of congregations or Theological Seminaries that may belong in equity to the portion of the Church within its jurisdiction.

Resolved, That this Assembly will acquiesce in the procuring of such legislative action so far as this can, in the judgment of their legal counsel, be done, consistently with the preservation of their own rights and privileges:

And that the Trustees of the General Assembly be authorised to negotiate, on the part of this Assembly, on the principles herein set forth, an *amicable and final settlement* of all matters in controversy, so far as church property is concerned, to take effect as soon as the same shall have been mutually agreed to between the parties concerned—and not otherwise to be considered binding upon this Assembly; and if the parties shall not agree as to the equities concerned, that one referee shall be appointed by each, and a third by the two, and the decision of the whole or a majority of such referees shall be final in the premises.

Where congregations have divided or shall divide in consequence of the division in the General Assembly, and attach themselves to the one body or the other.

Resolved, That in all cases where equity requires a division of the church property that the same ought, in the judgment of this assembly, to be equitably divided.

And when the parties cannot agree as to the equities in question, that each select one referee, and the two a third, and that the three, or a majority thereof, have full power to settle the whole terms of such division.

And that where majorities refuse to make such division, that minorities ought not, in ordinary cases, to resort to legal process, for establishing what may be deemed to be their equitable rights, until every effort for obtaining an amicable arrangement shall have failed, and not (when praticable without great inconvenience) until the Presbytery or Synod to which they belong shall have been consulted.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the minutes of the preceding session were read and confirmed.

Delegates were elected in conformity with the nominations of the preceding day, to the Corresponding Societies of New England.

The Assembly then resolved itself into an Interlocutory Meeting, and an informal discussion took place on the memorials presented on the subject of slavery.

The meeting again returned to General Assembly, and the whole matter of Slavery memorials was referred to a Committee of seven, to report at their earliest convenience.

A Committee was accordingly appointed for that purpose.

It was then agreed to elect Trustees for the Princeton College, this morning.

Adjourned.

In the afternoon session, the Assembly took up the appeal of Lewis Tappan, against the decision of the Presbytery of New York, noticed in one of our former reports.

A motion was made to the effect that the matter be referred back to the New York Synod.

This gave rise to a long discussion, and on taking the vote, the motion was lost.

The Assembly then commenced the trial of Lewis Tappan, which is now under consideration.

MULBERRY PASTURE FOR COWS.

It is not generally known that mulberry leaves are excellent food for cows—they are preferred by them to every other kind of food when they once get a taste of them. In the south, where pasturage is scarce, especially during dry weather, plantations of mulberry trees, particularly the morus multicaulis, would be very valuable for this purpose alone. A hundred acres of morus multicaulis trees could be planted with less expense than it could be well seeded in grass, even if grass would live there, and the pasturage from them would be fully equal, if not more, than it would be from grass; besides, the foliage would not be liable to injure during the summer drouths, but would rather be improved by the dry atmosphere and hot climate of the south. If a planter were to plant 10,000 cuttings in the spring of 1839, on an acre; in the spring of 1840, he could plant at least ten acres;* and in the spring of 1841, he could plant one hundred, by merely propagating the trees in the ordinary way; and he would then have one hundred acres of the best pasturage for cows that can be produced, at the cost originally of two hundred dollars for the cuttings, and the labor of propagating them three years, which would not be more than the labor of cultivating corn. Besides all this—the trees may be planted on his worn out lands, where they do well, and in the course of five or ten years they will improve the soil and make it fit for cotton or for corn crops.

Where a large number of cows are kept, fifty to one hundred acres might be planted for the purpose, but generally, when only half a dozen cows are kept, ten acres only need be planted.

Whatever be the quantity of land, however, it should be divided into eight or ten fields, so that the cows might be turned into them successively five to eight days each, and by the time they return to the first field, the foliage will have become fully restored, and soon. The trees ought to be two years old before the cows are allowed to feed on them. I am satisfied that this suggestion, if carried into practice, will afford our southern friends an abundance of the finest milk and butter—articles they are now too much acquainted with. I know from experience that mulberry leaves increase greatly the quantity and quality of the milk and butter, and can see no possible objection to the plan. G. B. S.

* The morus multicaulis can be multiplied fifty fold, but I have taken ten fold as a very moderate increase.

Election Anecdote.—Though our elections sometimes produce ebullitions of angry feeling, they also originate some excellent jokes. One of them we shall give as related to us. The question was put to a simple foreigner by our informant. "Have you ever been naturalized?" Answer—"I don't remember." Question—"Can't you recollect whether you ever applied to the Court for that purpose?" Answer—"No; but they had me up at Court once, and I was *put in jail* for a few days.—Perhaps that was to naturalize me; but I'm not able to say for certain."

Norfolk Herald.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1839.

Several matters which required Editorial notice, are necessarily postponed by the indisposition of the Editor.—particularly some things in the North Carolinian and Standard.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Scattering returns have reached us, which are by no means so favorable as we were led to expect. And we learn from a gentleman direct from Richmond, that the prevailing opinion there was, that there would be but little change either way.

So far we have heard of the election to Congress, of Messrs. Mercer, Wise, Botts, and Hill, Whigs, (the latter a gain;) and of Messrs. Holleman, Rives, Lucas, Banks, Coles, Jones, and Dromgoole, Vans, (the first a Van Buren gain;) and of Garland a Conservative. Seven friends and five opponents of the Administration. From the other nine Districts we shall hear in a day or two.

For the Legislature, the returns are too confused and incomplete to be understood at this distance. As well as we can make out, there have been losses and gains on both sides, about equal so far. In our next we shall have the whole.

The 23d Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, was held in Raleigh, during the past week, commencing on Wednesday, and terminating on Monday last. There were present, 14 of the Clergy, including Bishop Ives, and about 30 Lay Delegates.

The Parochial Reports rendered to the Convention by the several Ministers, exhibit results encouraging to the cause of religion; and cheering to those who have labored, under so many discouraging circumstances, to build up their beloved Church in North Carolina. One of those causes of discouragement, (the want of a sufficient number of Clergymen,) will, it is hoped, be soon removed, there being now seven candidates for the Ministry, nearly all of whom are natives of the State.

The most important subject which came before the Convention, was as to the proper disposition of the Episcopal School Buildings. This establishment, owing to a variety of untoward circumstances, has not realized that prosperity of which its earlier existence gave promise, and has finally ceased to be kept as a School at all. Under these circumstances, the surplus land and the personal property were directed to be sold, to pay about half the debt; and it is then proposed, if the active concurrence of the Diocese of South Carolina can be obtained, to convert it into a Theological Seminary. For this purpose, Bishop Ives and Judge Cameron and Mr. Haywood were deputed to attend the next Convention of that State, to lay the subject before that body. If the plan be deemed practicable, and within the means of the two States, the happiest results may be anticipated, in the cheap and convenient *home education* of a sufficient body of native Clergymen.

The Standing Committee for the ensuing year consists of the Rev. Messrs. Green, Freeman and Wiley, and Messrs. Charles Manly and John D. B. Hooper.

The Delegates to the General Convention, the Rev. Messrs. Buxton, Freeman, Drane, and Singeltary, and Messrs. Josiah Collins, John W. Wright Edward L. Winslow, and Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

The next Convention is to be held at Salisbury, on the 2d Wednesday of May, 1840.

The religious services of the week were highly interesting and edifying.

A CURIOUS CHAPTER OF POLITICAL HISTORY.—Our readers will recollect that an individual in London, named Smithson, left his estate, a few years ago, amounting to about half a million of dollars, to the United States, in trust, for the purpose of founding a Literary Institution at Washington city. At the suggestion of Gen. Jackson, an agent was appointed to go to London and prosecute the claim to the money. In due time he succeeded, and the question of how the money should be disposed of, came before the last Congress; in the discussion of which Mr. Calhoun opposed the reception of the money, and denied the constitutionality of any act of Congress to establish a University. Among others, he made the following remarkable statements:

"The question whether we have the power to establish a University or not, was a subject of consideration at an early stage of our Government, and President Washington decided that Congress had the power. *But the question was voted down, and never revived.* And now what would we do! We accept a fund from a foreigner, and would do what we are not authorized to do by the Constitution. We would enlarge our grant of power derived from the States of this Union.**** I not only regard the measure proposed as unconstitutional, but to me it appears to involve *a species of meanness* which I cannot describe, a want of dignity wholly unworthy of this Government."

A writer in the National Intelligencer, who adopts the appropriate signature of "Common Sense," traces the history of this subject, and shows that Mr. Calhoun was utterly mistaken in stating that Gen. Washington's proposition was either voted down, or never revived.

He quotes the recommendation from Gen. Washington's Speech to Congress in 1790, and the response of that body, but *no action* was had. In 1796, he repeated the recommendation, connecting with it the establishment of a *Military* Academy: At the same time a memorial was presented, by several citizens, stating that President Washington had offered a donation of 50 shares of Potomac Stock, which cost 5,000 lbs. sterling, in aid of the object, and requesting to be authorized to receive donations. This was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Madison, Mr. Craik and Mr. Goodrich, who reported in favor of the object, but no action was had. Of course it was not "*voted down.*"

The next notice of the subject was by Mr. Jefferson, who did not think it constitutional, but recommended an amendment, to make it so. No action was had on this recommendation.

Mr. Madison, in his first message, made an eloquent appeal to Congress on the subject, which was referred to a committee, who reported that though the constitution did not grant such power by any *express* provision, yet that it resulted from the right of legislation over the District of Columbia. The committee, however, expressed *doubts* as to the right to appropriate money for such a purpose. After the war, Mr. Madison again pressed the subject upon Congress, and it was referred to a committee of seven, of whom Mr. CALHOUN himself was one! and who reported "*a bill for the establishment of a National University!*" and making an appropriation for the purpose. Mr. Calhoun is presumed to have approved of this bill, as no notice of his dissent is to be found. The bill was not finally acted on for want of time. Again Mr. Madison recommended it, in his last Message, and again a committee reported a bill, which was postponed on the motion of the Chairman of the committee, for want of time.

This is a remarkable history, and it is not the less so because Mr. Calhoun has been the uniform advocate of the Military Academy, which Congress had no more right to establish than it had to establish any other Literary Institution. And yet Mr. Calhoun claims to be consistent, and to be a stickler for a strict construction of the Constitution!

FROM FLORIDA.

The correspondent of the Savannah *Georgian* furnishes the following news.

GAREY'S FERRY, May 17, 1839.

Dear Sir—Every thing is going on well and smoothly in the negociation line; and in a very short time, I expect to be able to apprise you of the successful termination of Gen. Macomb's mission. Col. Harney arrived from the South a few days ago, bringing with him a very important chief of the Mickasackie tribe, he with fourteen others, came in to Col. H., whilst on the southern coast, and says the Indians are anxious for peace, and will gladly accede to the General's terms. Gen. Jones (Sam) says that if he comes in, it will be after peace is made and every thing settled. Coacochee entertains and expresses the same opinion. Several Indians have also visited the general, at Fort King, and promised to bring in more. Murders committed by straggling parties of Indians may still be heard of, but as soon as the news of our wish to make peace is known to all, no danger even of this kind is to be apprehended.

POST OFFICE, COLUMBUS,
Wednesday Evening, May 15.

The Steamer Siren arrived this evening from Apalachicola, brings information of a horrible massacre committed by a party of Indians on Friday night last, on the Apalachicola river, about 50 miles below the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. Seven or eight individuals of both sexes were murdered, and their bodies burned. The Siren stopped at the spot on Sunday, and the crew and passengers interred the remains of the murdered.

The Norfolk Herald thus notices the Convention of the Episcopal Church, which held its session in that Borough last week, and closed its proceedings on Saturday:

During its sittings the number of visiters from abroad continued to increase, and the attendance on divine service, (which was held four times a day,) was greater than on any other occasion in this Borough. Yesterday afternoon the pulpit of Christ Church was filled by that venerable prelate Bishop Moore; and the immense congregation in attendance, numbering between two and three thousand, evinced the deep and pervading interest, and the love and veneration every where inspired by the reverend character and touching eloquence of that faithful and devoted minister of the Redeemer's Kingdom. After the service of the forenoon, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to several hundred communicants.

Divine service was also performed in the forenoon, afternoon and evening, in the Churches of all denominations, by the Ministers of the Episcopal Church in attendance on the Convention.

The Constitution—This gallant and favorite frigate, under the command of Daniel Turner, Esq. who distinguished himself on Lake Erie with the lamented Perry, we understand is to sail this day for Vera Cruz, with Mr. Powhattan Ellis, our Minister to Mexico. It is said that the Constitution is to be the flagship of the Pacific squadron, and has accommodations prepared for Captain Claxton, the Commodore on that station.

N. Y. Times of Saturday.

The U. S. Encampment.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says—"The encampment of U. S. Troops at Trenton will be made, we learn, about the 1st of June. Capt. Johnson, of the Engineer corps, and Major McKay, of the Infantry, are now in Trenton laying out the ground. The encampment will embrace several thousand troops, and continue during the summer."

The Surveyorship of the Port of New York.—There is now no doubt, we believe, that Hector Craig is removed, and Ely Moore appointed. Such a change naturally creates a good deal of sensation in this city. It is a complete triumph of the Slam Bang crew over the better portion of the party,—and has been effected in spite of their strong remonstrances.

If the people (the Commercial justly says) will stand the removal of SUCH an officer as Hector Craig, to make a place for *such* a man as Ely Moore, they will stand any thing. Mr. Craig's commission does not expire until the month of January, 1841. As he is to be removed without cause, the case forms one of the class for which Mr. Madison declared any President would be liable to impeachment.—*N. Y. Express.*

Woman Legislators.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer under date of the 16th, notices the following proceedings in the House.

Mr. Sheriff presented a petition signed by Eliza B. Runnels, asking that the vacancy in the representation of Adams County may be at once filled. The petition was read, and the prayer was, that if Mr. Stevens be not sworn in, that the petitioner may be. She proceeded to state, that she would represent the people with fidelity, and would not trouble the house with extravagant talk. Mr. G. W. Smith moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on the subject, which was agreed to. This petitioner is a vagrant political pamphlet seller of the Van Buren school, but well dressed and intelligent looking. She became dissatisfied with the Governor for not extending to her sufficient patronage. Afterwards the Committee was discharged from the further consideration, on motion of Mr. Higgins, the chairman. It now lies on the table. The fair authoress enjoyed the movement much, sitting in the gallery during its reading.

Horrible Transaction.—The Natchez Free Trader states that in the Circuit Court of Copiah county, on the 10th instant, Alva Carpenter was put on trial, charged with the murder of Mr. Keller, late Judge of Probate of that county. The jury, after being absent a short time, returned a verdict of manslaughter. As the officer of the court was on the eve of taking the prisoner back to jail, a sudden uproar took place, the lights were all put out, and Carpenter was stabbed in three or four places, one of his hands cut off, and he fell a corpse in the "hall of the court." It is supposed that the persons who were engaged in this high-handed and horrible transaction were relatives of Mr. Keller.

Mutual Insurance.—The Yarmouth Register, speaking of the Barnstable County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, says: "Members of the Company whose policies expired on the 1st inst., are entitled to a dividend of 110 cents for each dollar paid as premium, and the whole amount of their deposite notes. For the six years the Company has been incorporated, it has cost the members *less than nothing at all* to have their property insured. Those who want to get insured at a cheaper rate must go to —Boston."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Standard, in a labored article, endeavors to clear the Administration of the charge of profligately squandering the public money. The defence is most lame and equivocal. Instead of placing Mr. Van Buren on his own feet, and giving the people an opportunity to judge for themselves of his conduct, the Editor very sagaciously blends his and Gen. Jackson's Administrations into one, and gives only the 'aggregate increase of expenses for six years.' The motive for doing this must be apparent to any one who will carefully examine his statement. It hides from the people the fact, that the expenditures under the present Administration are more enormous even than they were under the Old Hero's; and it enables him also to place to the credit of Mr. Van Buren a very large amount, of what the Editor views in the light of *credits*, with which he had nothing to do, and which was received and disbursed principally during Gen. Jackson's term of office. For instance, it is admitted that the expenses of the Government, during the four last years of Gen. Jackson's and two of Mr. Van Buren's Administrations, have increased, over the amount expended by Mr. Adams, $65,199,422! exhibiting a yearly increase of nearly *eleven millions of dollars*, and an aggregate expenditure of about *twenty-four millions* per annum! But the Editor wishes to screen them by collecting and displaying a string of disbursements, which, he says, do not rightfully belong to the list of actual expenditures. In this string he names some items settled principally under Gen. Jackson's Administration, and is still forced to admit a yearly *average* increase of $4,309,793! But we protest against this mode of shielding Mr. Van Buren behind Gen. Jackson. Let the Editor of the Standard show the people the amount expended by *Martin Van Buren*, during the short time he has been in office, and justify him, if he can, in the eyes of an intelligent community. We defy him to the attempt.

As the Standard will not, probably, consent to this fair proposition (we believe it never trusts itself to candid discussion) we will proceed to show in what manner *some* of the heavy expenditures under *Mr. Van Buren's* Administration have been laid out. In the Official Statement of the National Expenditures from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1838, we find the following items:

Roads and Canals within the State of Indiana,	$16,000 00
" " State of Mississippi,	5,900 00
" " State of Michigan,	4 994 96
Completion of Alexandria Canal,	75,000 00
Additional Roads and Canals,	13 255 80
Cumberland Road in Ohio.	51 508 17
" " in Indiana,	85 471 95
" " in Illinois,	67 000 00
Military Road in Mississippi,	29,411 72
Bridge over Dunlap's Creek, Penn.,	9,000 00
Road in Florida,	18 821 00
	376,363 52

Three hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars in 9 months for Roads and Canals! and this by an Administration that professes to be thoroughly opposed to Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, and denounces its opponents as infected with that "heresy!" Verily, at this rate, these modern *Democrats* will soon convince the people that they are altogether consistent and patriotic!

It will not do for the Standard to lay the blame of these appropriations, as it does every thing else, to the account of the "Federal Whigs." At the time when the amounts named above were authorized, the Locofocos had a decided majority in both branches of Congress. In the Senate, their majority was so overwhelming, that the entire vote of the Whigs, on any subject, would have fallen wofully short of carrying their point. This fact, to say nothing of the Veto of the President, so freely exercised of late, fully shows that no lot or share of the blame can devolve on the Whigs.

We may again revert to this subject, and show the hypocrisy and deceit of the Administration and its apologists.

HUMILIATING FACT.

The present Administration, it seems, is "bringing the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections," in a mode not heretofore even so much as dreamed of by the most artful demagogues. The Norfolk Herald tells us that Mr. Holleman, the Loco Foco candidate for Congress in that district, openly bids for *Whig* votes in that borough on the shamelessly corrupt ground, that, being in favor with the "powers that be," he could more efficiently promote the interests of Norfolk borough than a Whig Representative! A writer in the Norfolk Herald charges, that in his speech in that borough, Mr. Holleman said, "We had here large naval and military works, requiring heavy expenditures of the public money; that *he* was friendly to the Administration, and that he would be more likely to get appropriations and FAVORS for the people here, than his opponent, Dr. Mallory, who was opposed to the Administration."!! Well does that writer ask, was there ever a grosser insult offered to a free people? We should however, have passed over this declaration of Mr. Holleman, as the *unauthorized* declaration of a very self-conceited gentleman, had not a similar declaration, made by another Loco Foco candidate for Congress in another section of the State, several hundred miles from Norfolk, led to the irresistible inference that the Administration at Washington has put this *argument*, founded upon the supposed corruptibility both of themselves and of the people, into the mouth of those gentlemen, and of others also, at such points as *such* arguments might be supposed to be available. The Wheeling Times, speaking of the Congressional election in that district, informs us that Mr. Steinrod, the Loco Foco candidate, in a speech delivered at Wellsburgh, "left the impression on the minds of this hearers, that if elected, he can exercise an influence (at Washington) beneficial to the local interests of his constituents, upon his political friends, who are in the Cabinet and minor offices." What is the plain English of all this? Nothing more nor less, than that those Districts which will send good Loco Foco members to Washington, shall be *favored* in the distribution of Government patronage, while those Districts which are too independent to be bribed, shall be deprived of that which justly belongs to them! Has it come to this, that the taxes paid by the people for the support of government, are to be converted into an electioneering fund, by the aid of which the Administration is to corrupt the people, and buy up their votes? If the President is now prepared to make this use of the public purse, we are more than fortified in our hostility to that Sub-Treasury scheme, which places it unconditionally in his hands; and every true opponent of that system is furnished with an irrefragable argument against it! Can the people be blind to these enormities?

Lynchburg Virginian.

Swartwouting.—Our readers have already been apprised of the abrupt departure for Texas, of J. H. Holland, Marshal of the District of Louisiana, and the resignation of Mr. Breedlove, the Collector at New Orleans. A letter in the Cincinnati Republican from John G. Anderson, late commander of the steamer Winchester, gives some particulars of these two officials which are interesting and which, he says, "may be relied on as susceptible of proof." It appears that Mr. Holland has absconded with all the public and private monies he could embezzle, and if a detail was given of the prostitution of the law, and abuse of official power to extract money from the persons purposely got in his power by false suits, and other resorts, it would sicken the heart to think of such human depravity. It is alleged that Mr. Breedlove has adopted a system to assist in closing his accounts with the Government through a scoundrel called George Cressey, purposely retained about his office: a multitude of suits have been procured against steamboats, in which Breedlove is informant and Cressey the witness; and penalties have been exacted from the boats to the amount of from 40 to $50,000 for trifling non-compliances with the late act of Congress, commonly called the Steamboat Law,—in all of which cases, it will be observed, one half goes to the informer—the other to the Government.

It is worthy of remark, that both the judge and jury in all the cases, recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury, (who has assumed to see this BILL OF IGNORANCE rigorously enforced,) to remit the forfeitures and fines. He plainly answered, that he had *no authority to act in the matter*: thus, plainly showing a still more august partner in this system of legal robbery. In no other port in the Union has this system of common informing and vexatious prosecution been tolerated by public sentiment.

The Louisville Journal alleges that Mr. Breedlove is probably a defaulter to the amount of $300,000 and that he acknowledges his default for a part of that amount.

Swiftness of Birds.—The smallest bird, says M. Virey, can fly several leagues in an hour; the hawk goes commonly at the rate of a league in four minutes, or above forty miles an hour. A falcon of Henry II, was flown from Fontainbleau, and found, by its ring, at Malta next day. One, sent from Canaries to Andalusia, returned to Teneriffe in sixteen hours, a distance of near seven hundred miles, which it must have gone at the average rate of twenty four miles an hour. Gulls go seven hundred miles out to sea and return daily; and frigate birds have been found at twelve hundred miles from any land. Upon their migration, he states as a known fact, that cranes go and return at the same date without the least regard to the state of the weather, which shows no doubt if true, a most peculiar instinct; but these and indeed all facts which we find stated by a writer so much addicated to painting and coloring, must be received with a degree of suspicion for which no one but M. Virey is to be blamed.

The accounts, however, of the swiftness of birds I can well credit, from an experiment which I made when travelling on a railway. While going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, I let fly a bee; it made its circles as usual, and surrounded us easily. Now, if there was no current of air or draft to bear it along, this indicated a rate of ninety miles an hour; and even allowing for a current, the swiftness must have been great. I should, however, wish to repeat the experiment before being quite sure of so great a swiftness in so small an insect.

Lord Brougham's Dissertations on Science.

Fate of a Gambler.—We copy from a foreign paper the following account of the melancholy consequences of indulging a propensity for gaming, as illustrated in the melancholy fate of a Bohemian nobleman:

"The dreadful passion for gambling has lately made another victim in Bohemia. The young Count J. B. Gravailasky had two years ago inherited fifteen millions of francs; he was then in his 25th year, and always in gambling houses. He lost at Miian 500,000 florins; at Vienna, 800,000 florins; at Prague, 300,000 florins. This severe lesson instead of tempering his passion, made it still stronger. He sold his furniture, then his estates, and even the revenues to arise from the dominions composing his birthright for one hundred years, which property could not be alienated. All this money he lost also. Reduced to misery, and always dreaming of the possibility of winning back the immense fortune he lost, he committed the serious crime of forging bills of exchange. He was at Gratz, and there he found means to negotiate, to Messrs. Clarenheim & Co., in that town, bills, on which he had affixed the false signatures of the bankers, Reynenberger Brothers, at Vienna. One of the partners of this rich house arrived on the same day at Gratz, and informed the Messrs. Clarenheim that they were the dupes of a sharper. He left Gratz, and went to Beraun, where he assumed the name of Karrner, and passed for a cabinet-maker. He lived there quite in retirement; but, being discovered, he was put in confinement, and on the night of the 19th, or the morning of the 20th Dec., he strangled himself with a silk handkerchief."

CHEAP PAPER
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

The Bronchitis.—A writer in the Philadelphia Herald maintains that no one who is in the habit of smoking Tobacco, has ever been affected with this distressing complaint, which is so afflicting to clergymen. He calls upon any clergyman, who uses tobacco, in this way, and who has suffered from the real Bronchitis, to make a statement of his case and send it to the Postmaster at Philadelphia.

Sir Walter Scott, for the whole of his writings, now comprised in eighty volumes, received not less than £250,000, more than a million of dollars.

A Golden Rule.—Industry will make a man a purse, and frugality will find strings for it. Neither the purse nor the strings will cost anything. He who has it should draw the strings as frugality directs, and he will be sure always to find a useful penny at the bottom of it. The servants of industry are known by their livery; it is always whole and wholesome. Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty soon overtakes him.—Look at the ragged slaves of idleness, and judge which is the best to serve, industry or idleness.—*The Doctor.*

Anecdote—and a pretty good one.—A young woman alighted from the stage on the road to Sandy Bay, the other day, when a piece of ribbon detached itself from her bonnet and fell into the bottom of the carriage:—"You have left your *bow* behind," said a lady passenger. "No, I ant, *he's gone a fishing*," innocently rejoined the damsel, and proceeded on her way rejoicing.

Gloucester Telegraph.

About one-fourth, or eleven miles, of the great aqueduct to supply the city of New York with water from the Croton river, is completed at a cost of 2,326,976 dollars.

Paradox.—When we recollect that every mother has children of surprising genius, it is a matter of serious inquiry where all the ordinary men come from, who cross our path every day of our life.

Maxims of Bishop Middleton.—Persevere against discouragement. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some. Be guarded in discourse; attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Rather set than follow example. Practice strict temperance; and in all your transactions *remember the final account.*

We advise Dr. Duncan to drown himself.

N. C. Watchman.

Your advice is thrown away. The Doctor will never "take to cold water."—*Prentice.* Dr. Duncan, who is so outrageously abused by the Louisville Journal, has as moral and sober a set of constituents as can be found in the country.—*Mich. Free Press.*

The Doctor's constituents keep "sober" from necessity. He drinks up all their liquor.—*Prentice.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. James McDaniel, of Fayetteville, the Rev. A. P. REPETON, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that place, to Mrs. SARAH E. McILHENNY.

In Richmond County, on the 18th inst., JACOB T. DOCKERY, Esq. to Miss ANN A. DOCKERY,—after a courtship of three years.

Also, in the same County, on the same evening, Mr. NATHANIEL COVINGTON to Miss MALINDA McCASKILL,—after a courtship of three weeks. All of Richmond County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 26, O'Hanlon's boat James Seawell, with Goods for Nott & Starr, C. J. Orrell, P. P. Johnson, E. W. Willkings, S. W. Tillinghast, Yarbrough & Ray, Hart & Fuller, E. J. Hale, Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, James Martine, Jas. A. Byrne, and T. J. Curtis, of this place, and for Foster & Gilbert, T. L. Cowan, M. Brown, Cre.s & Boger, and F. J. Swann, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 29.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	5 a 6	Wheat, nominal.	
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 28.

Turpentine $2 50; Tar 1 35 a 1 37; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 75 a 7 00; Flooring do. 10 75 a 11; Scantling 4 50 a 5; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn. 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 25 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 90; Salt, coarse 45; Rice $4 25 a 4 50.

CHARLESTON MARKET—May 25.

Cotton 14 to 18, chief sales at 15; Flour 8 to 9, dull; Salt, 400 sacks sold $2; Coffee 9½ to 12; Sugar 7 to 8½; Corn 95.

CHERAW MARKET—May 25.

Bacon 10 to 12½; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 13 to 16½; Corn 87½ to 1 00; Flour 6 to 6 50; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt 2 75 to 3 00.

NEW YORK MARKET—May 23.

Cotton—is sick to-day. Nothing done in the market.

Flour—sales a little better to-day. Holders more firm. Sales of Philadelphia at $6 87 to $7, and Western at $7 a $7 37.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

May 21—Brigs Rogers from Boston, Despatch from New York; Schr. Providence from Baltimore. 23—Brig Granite from Charleston; Schr. Heroine from Jacksonville. 24—Schr. Andrew Jackson from Florida.

DEPARTURES.

May 21—Schr. Margaret for Havana. 22—Schr. Caroline for Philadelphia; Barque Calypso for Bremen. 23—Brig Belle for New York; Schr. George Washington for Providence, Mail for Philadelphia. 25—Brig Sally Ann for Guadaloupe, Cocheco for Cuba; Schr. George for Providence, Heroine for N. York.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 585 bbls.; Bacon, 8,242 lbs.; Corn, 454 bu.

Just received and for sale at the Auction Store,

50 PIECES GEORGIA NANKINS,
11 boxes old TOBACCO,
6 casks LONDON PORTER.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 27, 1839. 47tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.

SABRY WRIGHT.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., 47tf
May 21, 1839.

$10 or $25 Reward.

RANAWAY on Tuesday last, a bright Mulatto BOY, about 21 or 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made. He will no doubt attempt to pass for a free man. It is believed that he will endeavor to get to a free State. It is known that he intended milking his way through Randolph and Guilford Counties.

To any person apprehending said Boy, and confining him so that I get him, I will give $10 if taken within the State, and $25 if taken without.

Any information respecting said Boy will be thankfully received, addressed to the Subscriber at Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, N. C.

THOMAS PEMBERTON.
May 25, 1839. 47tf

Notice.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., a small bay MARE and COLT. The Mare is about 8 years old, in thin order, and has several white spots on her back, occasioned by the saddle. The Colt is a bay Filly, one year old, and rather badly grown. A liberal compensation will be given for the delivery of one or both of them, and all expenses paid.

Any information respecting them thankfully received.

ISAAC YATES.
Rockingham, May 22, 1839. 47-4w

Advertisement.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WILLIAM W. MCFARLAND,—Mr. McRae came to see me about this report that is in circulation about that note, and wanted me to give him a line to you from me. I can say that I never believed it, only what you told me. I am satisfied about it, and am willing to sign any thing that you will draw up that will clear him, that you can and will sign. Mr. McFarland, it is out of my power to come to see you today. STAFFORD GIBSON.

May 9, 1839.

We, the undersigned, having understood that there is or has been a report quite prevalent in circulation as regards C. T. McRae's having forged our names to a certain Note, take pleasure in saying we fully believe he did not.

WM. McFARLAND.

May 10, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Richmond County.

This is to certify, that it was the information that I received from William W. McFarland that caused me to believe the report with regard to a Note being in circulation signed by C. T. McRae, Stafford Gibson and W. McFarland. STAFFORD GIBSON.

May 12, 1839.

N. B.—I have in my possession the originals of the above correspondence between Stafford Gibson and William W. McFarland, as well as Mr. Gibson's certificate at bottom, and can prove the signatures of each as represented above. CHARLES T. McRAE.

Marlborough District, S. C., 47-4w
May 20, 1839.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY,
Between { George B. Atkins, and Edward Webster.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Webster, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Bill to the Defendant, requiring him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

(From the Minutes.)

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday of March. A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 25. 1839. 47tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.
Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*tf*

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23-6mpd

100 REAMS FOOLSCAP PAPER,
100 do. Imperial Printing do,
100 do. Medium do. do,
8 do. Super Royal do. do,
50 do. Wrapping do,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

VALUABLE

Summer Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Chas. T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor.

THOMAS ASHE.

March 9. 36*tf*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Washington Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838 37*tf*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked.) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE, *Green Street.*

December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69*tf*

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

March, 1839.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr. Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5½ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.

ALEX. L. WALKER.

March 12, 1839. 37-3*M*

PILES &c.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair, also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-1Y

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32*tf*

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1839. 44tf

FOR SALE.

A VERY fine young blood MARE and COLT. The Mare is by Marion, and her dam by the Old Archy. The Colt by Flatterer, Capt. Bradford's fine Horse. Apply to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27. 43-tf.

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

—Among which are

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

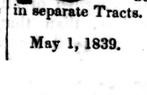
March 25, 1839. 38tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf



The above will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 30th of May inst. It will be offered in separate Tracts. Terms made known at sale.

ALFRED JACKSON.

May 1, 1839. 43-tf.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF **$20,000!!**

2 PRIZES OF **$15,000!!**

3 PRIZES OF **$10,000!!**

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OFPROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York. SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville on Friday the 31st instant.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 6, 1839. 44-tt

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

NEW BOOKS.

CLARKE on the Mulberry and Silk; Comstock's Practical Treatise on the same subject; Life of Wilberforce; Pericles and Aspasia; Riches without wings; The Cabinet Minister, a novel; Romance of the Haram, by Miss Pardoe; Bianci Visconti, N. P. Willis's play; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; do 75 Receipts for Pastry; Smart's Horace; Letter Writer; U. S. Speaker; &c.

New Piano Music, and Piano Instructer; Blank Books; Ruled Paper; Ink, Pens, Quills, &c.; with a variety of School Books; Just received by

E. J. HALE.

May 4. 1839.

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.

Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 10*tf*

New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville (Campbelton) Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in mane order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse.

W. S. LATTA.

March 13, 1839. 42-2m

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

To WILLIAM ADAMS THOMAS.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C.

April 5, 1839.

DEAR SON: Having lately understood that you had been engaged in business at Hillsborough, and having passed through Fayetteville about the first of March, and being anxious for you to return home, I therefore affectionately invite you either to return or go to the Wake Forest Institute and complete your education. If you prefer the latter, and will inform me, I will send on the necessary funds to that place; but if your business is such that you cannot conveniently accept of the above proposition at present, I hope you will not delay writing to me, so that I may be able to open a correspondence with you, as it will afford me and your mother the greatest pleasure at any time to hear from you.

Yours, affectionately,

GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B.—Any information concerning WM. A. THOMAS, or WM. ADAMS, as he is sometimes called, will be thankfully received. (40-2m